Number 384 THE December 28, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, December 28, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,
At his ſtore in Pittſburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of well choſen GOODS for the ſeaſon, among which are ſome of the moſt faſhionable *mixed cloths*—Alſo, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the firſt quality, and beſt Spirits and Brandy, which he intends ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment. Dec. 20, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. M'CALL, in his publication of the 20th of November, endeavours to ſhew the public, that he has rendered me full ſatisfaction for the goods and property I left him on hand at the cloſe of our partnerſhip, which he was to pay me for immediately. At that time I left the books in his hands to collect as many of the accounts as poſſible, for my uſe.

He made me no payments on that account; I therefore called him to a ſettlement in February laſt; he then agreed that I ſhould take a number of the debts, of which I took one-third, as they then appeared ſtated. He gave me a power to ſettle and collect the ſame, but I was very much ſurpriſed to find he had received part of theſe debts before and after he gave me the power to collect them. He could not conſider theſe debts as payments to me for the goods and property I left in his hands at the cloſe of our buſineſs, which continued only thirteen months, and as he had only one-eighth ſhare, conſequently my profits went to the improvements of the real property which he now holds. As to my having the books in my hands, is a great miſtake, for he has the day book which is the principal, and a ſtatement from the ledger, and it cannot be ſuppoſed that any perſon would admit an account where the articles were not ſpecified.

ARTHUR GARDNER.

December 18, 1793.

N.B. The above are ſtatements that I can prove.

Juſt coming and for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, near Squire Hamilton's, on the Washington road, four miles from Decker's ferry,

A general aſſortment of *Dry Goods & Groceries*, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable prices for country produce.

A. GARDNER.

All perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of *Garret Tunney*, merchant, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make payment in one month from this date, to Patrick Reynolds, at Bodd's ferry on Yough, or to Andrew Campbell, merchant, in Greenſburgh, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to lay in their accounts properly authenticated.

PATRICK REYNOLDS,) *Admſts.*
ANDREW CAMPBELL,)

December 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to me, that if they do not come and pay off their reſpective balances within three weeks from this date, that I ſhall put their accounts into the hands of William Meetkerke, Eſq. in order to recover the ſame.

WILLIAM FAULKNER.

Waſhington, Dec. 12, 1793.

Pennſylvania Legiſlature

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(Continued from our laſt.)

RECOLLECTING the extenſive ſcene of buſineſs, which my former communications, as well as the records of the legiſlature, will preſent to your conſideration, I ſhall not, gentlemen, detain you longer, at this time, than is neceſſary, curſorily to repreſent the ſtate of ſome of the principal matters, that have been referred by law, to the agency of the executive; and to bring to your view thoſe objects, which appear to require an immediate attention.

In reviewing the tranſactions that have taken place, during the receſs of the general aſſembly, I lament, that, notwithſtanding the humane and liberal ſolicitude of the federal government to accompliſh a peace with the hoſtile Indians, the treaty lately held at Sanduſky has proved abortive; and a proſecution of the war upon every principle of policy and ſelf-defence has become inevitable. You will perceive by a copy of the Preſident's communication on the ſubject, which I have directed the ſecretary to deliver, that the manner of conducting the negotiation on the part of the enemy, was as inauſpicious, as the condition, excluſively propoſed, for the baſis of a reconciliation, (which circumſcribes and regulates the north weſtern boundary of the United States, by the courſe of the river Ohio) is extravagant. Conformably, therefore, to the intimation which I received, the proper officers of our frontier counties were appriſed of the neceſſity of exerciſing all their ſkill and vigilance, for the purpoſes of protection and defence; they were authoriſed, in caſe of an actual invaſion, or imminent danger of an invaſion, of the territory of the ſtate, to make ſuch drafts from the militia, as the exigency ſhould require; and they were inſtructed by virtue of the diſcretionary power, which the law creates, to continue the three rifle companies in ſervice, till the opening of the preſent ſeſſion. The laſt of theſe meaſures; an inconſiderable draft from the militia of the county of Allegheny, and a voluntary exertion of the inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland, by ſeaſonably allaying the apprehenſions of the citizens, have undoubtedly prevented the deſertion and deſolation of ſeveral valuable ſettlements. Whatever, indeed, may be the iſſue of the campaign, in which the federal army is now engaged, ſimilar precautions will be requiſite, for the ſame purpoſe, on the approach of the enſuing ſpring; and are recommended to your immediate attention, by the moſt intereſting conſiderations of duty and humanity. I ſhall, therefore, only add here, that the account of the diſburſements, which have been already made, for the defence of the frontiers, will be preſented, agreeably to the directions of the act; and I am confident, you will not think, that the expence has exceeded the importance of its object.

A ſtatement of the charges, that have ariſen from the recent eſtabliſhment of a fort at Mud Iſland, will likewiſe be exhibited to you: but, while I perceive the propriety of maintaining that ſtation, for thoſe national purpoſes, which were mentioned in my laſt communication to the legiſlature, I am convinced, that, as well from motives of economy, as of convenience, the exiſting mode of ſupplying the men for the garriſon, ought to be changed. Under this impreſſion, I ſubmit to your conſideration, the expediency of providing for the appointment of a commandant and party, to be permanently employed; and ſhould the propoſition meet with your approbation, I cannot doubt its obtaining any ſanction which may be neceſſary from the federal government, whoſe meaſures it is, principally, intended to promote.

The arrangements reſpecting the loan office requires a reviſion. The embarraſſments that attended the organization of the inſtitution, have been already repreſented to the legiſlature; and may be regarded as one cauſe of the inconſiderable amount of the ſum that has been borrowed, throughout the counties; which, payable in bank poſt notes, is no more than eight thouſand ſix hundred and twenty nine dollars and forty ſeven cents; and payable in ſpecie, is no more than two thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three dollars and thirty three cents; making the aggregate ſum of eleven thouſand four hundred and twelve dollars and eighty cents. As ſome applicants have been diſappointed on account of the defects in the law, and others on account of the limitation of the period, allowed for preſenting the returns of the commiſſioners, you will probably, deem it a public accommodation, not only to explain the terms for the future, but to renew the loan of the current year. Purſuing the legiſlative directions, the money was procured from the Bank of Pennſylvania: but, finding a competent ſurplus of unappropriated ſpecie in the public treaſury, I have taken advantage of the power, with which I was eventually inveſted, to prevent an accumulation of intereſt by a repayment of the whole of this loan. It has not, hitherto, however, been convenient to diſcharge the prior loan of two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, obtained from the ſame bank, to complete the price of the ſhares, which the public holds in its capital ſtock; but, aided by the land office, (which notwithſtanding the late ſuſpenſion of buſineſs, has produced the ſum of twenty ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and ninety five pounds and fifteen ſhillings ſince the twenty fifth day of Auguſt) and the other reſources of the ſtate, I think it probable, that this deſirable object, may, likewiſe, be ſhortly accompliſhed.

Of the progreſs in the improvement of the public roads, and the inland navigation of the ſtate, you will receive ſatisfactory information, from the reports of the agents, and from the other documents, which I have inſtructed the ſecretary to lay before you. As the annual appropriation for ſuch uſes, was, however, revoked by a late law, I ſhall particularly direct my attention to enforce the execution of all the exiſting contracts; ſo that, for the purpoſes of encouragement, as well as of information, the benefits produced by the expenditures, which the legiſlature has occaſionally authoriſed (amounting, ſince the adoption of the preſent conſtitution, to the ſum of forty ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty four pounds ſix ſhillings and ſix pence, excluſively of the allowance to agents and ſurveyors) may be aſcertained in the courſe of the enſuing year. In the mean time you will have an opportunity to conſider the ſpecial ſurveys, which have been returned by the reſpective commiſſioners, appointed in purſuance of the act of the 11th day of April; the objections which are offered to ſome of thoſe ſurveys; the deviation formerly recommended to be made in the courſe of the Pittſburgh road; and the expediency of a reviſion of the general laws, concerning the public highways. The cauſes, which were originally aſſigned as a juſtification of the delay in laying out the town at Preſq'ile, and the road from Reading to that place (although ſome preparatory ſteps have been taken in exploring the road) are ſtrengthened by the iſſue of the late negociations with the Indians. If, therefore, you contemplate thoſe plans, as of immediate importance, it will be neceſſary to provide adequate means, for the protection and ſafety of the commiſſioners, who are employed to execute them.

To the ſeveral ſubjects incidentally introduced in the courſe of this ſtatement, permit me now, gentlemen, to add others, which, as I before obſerved, will require the interpoſition of the legiſlature; and on which, I am confident, your wiſdom and induſtry will be uſefully and ſeaſonably exerciſed.

As every tranſaction that is connected with our federal compact—that relates to its principles and conſtruction, or affects its popularity and preſervation, muſt be deemed of primary importance. I take the earlieſt opportunity, at the requeſt of the lieutenant governor of Maſſachuſetts, to preſent to your view, the proceedings of the legiſlature of that ſtate on claim of juriſdiction made by the ſupreme court of the United States, to compel her to appear and anſwer, as a defendant, in a ſuit inſtituted againſt her, by an individual citizen of another ſtate. The diſcuſſion of the queſtion, which this communication involves, will unavoidably lead you to conſider, even, though the power, thus claimed (and ſupported, indeed by a deciſion in another cauſe of a ſimilar nature) has been legitimately delegated by the conſtitution to the ſupreme federal tribunal; whether experience, the attributes of ſtate ſovereignty, and the harmony of the union, do not require that it ſhould be aboliſhed: But whatever may be the reſult of your deliberations on that point, you cannot fail to obſerve, with virtuous ſatisfaction, and patriotic pride, that, while an attempt to reform the political ſyſtems of other countries, is generally oppoſed by all the arts of corruption, and embarraſſed by all the miſeries of inteſtine tumult, the American government, happily provides, under circumſtances equally free from influence and fear, for the explanation of whatever may be thought ambiguous, and the amendment of whatever may be found erroneous, in the excellent inſtrument by which it is delineated.

(The remainder in our next.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, that country produce of any kind delivered in Waſhington, previous to the firſt day of February next, will be received in payment at the market price—but nothing but caſh will be taken ſubſequent to that date.

WILLIAM MEEKERKE.

Waſhington, Dec. 13, 1793.

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Congress

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, *December 7.*

THIS day the houſe waited on the Preſident of the United States, when their ſpeaker preſented the following addreſs in anſwer to his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion.

SIR,

The repreſentatives of the people of the United States, in meeting you for the firſt time ſince you have been again called by an unanimous ſuffrage to your preſent ſtation, find an occaſion which they embrace with no leſs ſincerity than promptitude, for expreſſing to you their congratulations on ſo diſtinguiſhed a teſtimony of public approbation, and their entire confidence in the purity and patriotiſm of the motives which have produced this obedience to the voice of your country. It is to virtues which have commanded long and univerſal reverence, and ſervices from which have flowed great and laſting benefits that the tribute of praiſe may be paid without the reproach of flattery; and it is from the ſame ſources that the faireſt anticipations may be derived in favor of the public happineſs.

The United States having taken no part in the war which had embraced in Europe the powers with whom they had the moſt extenſive relations, the maintainance of peace was juſtly to be regarded as one of the moſt important duties of the magiſtrate charged with the faithful execution of the laws. We accordingly witneſs with approbation and pleaſure the vigilance with which you have guarded againſt an interruption of that bleſſing, by your proclamation, admoniſhing our citizens of the conſequences of illicit or hoſtile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promoting, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our right to the immunities belonging to our ſituation.

The connection of the United States with Europe has evidently become extremely intereſting. The communications which remain to be exhibited to us will, no doubt, aſſiſt in giving us a fuller view of the ſubject, and in guiding our deliberations to ſuch reſults as may comport with the rights and true intereſts of our country.

We learn with deep regret, that the meaſures dictated by a love of peace, for obtaining an amicable termination of the afflicting war on our frontier, ſhould have been fruſtrated, and that a reſort to offenſive meaſures ſhould have again become neceſſary. As the latter, however, muſt be rendered more ſatisfactory in proportion to the ſolicitude for peace manifeſted by the former, it is to be hoped they will be purſued under the better auſpices on that account, and be finally crowned with more happy ſucceſs.

In relation to the particular tribes of Indians againſt whom offenſive meaſures have been prohibited, as well as on all the other important ſubjects which you have preſented to our view, we ſhall beſtow the attention which they claim. We cannot however refrain at this time, from particularly expreſſing our concurrence in your anxiety for the regular diſcharge of the public debts, as faſt as circumſtances and events will permit; and in the policy of removing any impediments that may be found in the way of a faithful repreſentation of public proceedings throughout the United States, being perſuaded with you that on no ſubject more than the former, can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable, and that with reſpect to the latter, no reſource is ſo firm for the government of the United States as the affections of the people guided by an enlightened policy.

Throughout our deliberations we ſhall endeavor to cheriſh every ſentiment which may contribute to render them conducive to the dignity as well as to the welfare of the United States, and we join with you in imploring that Being, on whoſe will the fate of nations depends, to crown with ſucceſs our mutual endeavors.

To which the Preſident made the following reply:

Gentlemen,

I ſhall not affect to conceal the cordial ſatisfaction which I derive, from the addreſs of the houſe of repreſentatives.—Whatſoever thoſe ſervices may be, which you have ſanctioned by your favor, it is a ſufficient reward, that they have been accepted, as they were meant. For the fulfilment of your anticipations for the future, I can give you no other aſſurance, than that the motives which you approve, ſhall continue unchanged.

It is truly gratifying to me to learn that the proclamation has been conſidered as a ſeaſonable guard againſt the interruption of the public peace. Nor can I doubt, that the ſubjects which I have recommended to your attention, as depending upon legiſlative proviſions, will receive a diſcuſſion ſuitable to their importance. With every reaſon then, it may be expected that your deliberations, under the divine bleſſing, will be matured to the honor and happineſs of the United States.

GO: WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, *December 10.*

The houſe reſumed the reading of the correſpondence between the government and the miniſter from the court of Great Britain.

In 1792 the attention of the Britiſh miniſter was called to the non-execution of the treaty of peace by the detention of our poſts.

The Britiſh miniſter here, in anſwer, ſtated ſundry acts of the legiſlatures and judiciary of ſeveral ſtates, which he conceived were alſo infractions of the ſame inſtrument, and which had provoked the detention of the northern poſts.

Mr. Jefferſon in anſwer, refutes in a maſterly and ſatisfactory manner, the obſervations of Mr. Hammond in a letter of very great length dated May 1792.

To this Mr. Hammond is yet unable to make a reply, as he waits the inſtructions of his court, though upwards of a year has elapſed ſince they muſt have received the ſecretary of ſtate's letter.

A letter from the ſecretary to Mr. Pinkey, dated in September laſt, was read, complaining of certain inſtructions of the Britiſh court to their armed veſſels, tending to interrupt the intercourſe of this country with France contrary to the law of nations, and inſtructing Mr. Pinkney to complain of thoſe meaſures.

The great outlines of this very intereſting correſpondence will ſufficiently appear in the debates which it muſt occaſion.

WEDNESDAY, *December 11.*

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) roſe. The firſt part of the Preſident's ſpeech, he obſerved, related to a modification of the judiciary, this, he underſtood, was likely to be taken up in the ſenate, he therefore ſhould not trouble the houſe with any motion on that ſubject.

The Preſident next notices the propriety of placing this country in a complete ſtate of defence, upon this part of the ſpeech he ſubmitted the following motion.

That a committee be appointed to report a bill providing for the more effectual defence and ſecurity of the United States.

Mr. Lee objected to the latitude of this motion. It does not ſtate whether this defence was to be effected by means of a ſtanding army, or a change in our militia regulations, or whether increaſing our arſenals and fortifying our ports only were contemplated.—He wiſhed the mover would render it more definite,—particularize the ſpecific manner and the object intended.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) propoſed that the gentleman who objected to its latitude ſhould move the amendment he wiſhed, to render it agreeable to his ideas.

Mr. Lee ſaid he had not ſufficiently turned his attention to the ſubject.—However he ſuggeſted the propriety of appointing a firſt committee to report what meaſures they conceive neceſſary to accompliſh the object, which after having been ſubmitted to the houſe, another committee might be appointed to report a bill.

Mr. Giles conceived the houſe was not yet poſſeſſed of the materials upon which to proceed.

Mr. Boudinot was not pleaſed with the latitude of the motion; but he was fully of opinion that the ſooner this important ſubject is taken up the better; the committee can be appointed and when the information expected from the Preſident is received it can be referred to them. He propoſed the following as a ſubſtitue to the motion made by the member from South Carolina:

That a committee be appointed on ſo much of the Preſident's ſpeech as relates to the defence of the United States, and report what further proviſions are neceſſary for the more effectual defence of the United States.

Mr. Smith withdrew his motion and ſeconded that made by Mr. Boudinot.

Mr. Smith then moved for the appointment of a committee to conſider and report whether any, and what, amendments are neceſſary in the militia law.

Mr. Kittera urged the importance of a ſpeedy attention to this buſineſs, as many ſtate legiſlatures are in ſeſſion, and might be enabled, by a prompt deciſion of this buſineſs in the federal legiſlature, to modify during their preſent ſeſſions their militia laws ſo as to ſuit the proviſions to be introduced in that of the union.

The motion made by Mr. Smith was agreed to.

Mr. Smith moved for the appointment of a committee to report a bill making more effectual proviſion for completing the number of regular troops granted by law. He made this motion, he ſaid, to bring the ſubject before the committee of the whole, he had not made up his mind completely on the manner of doing this. The number wanted to complete the corps authoriſed to be raiſed, he believed to be between 12 and 1300; a queſtion would occur, whether this deficiency ſhould be ſupplied by drafts from the militia, or by further recruits, and whether higher bounties muſt be offered to theſe.

The return of non-commiſſioned officers and privates in the ſervice of the United States, received from the war office was read. By this it appears, that 1259 is the number wanting to complete the 5120 granted.

Mr. Scott obſerved, it appeared not to be doubted by the executive, and he did not doubt but that the legiſlature would conſent to complete this corps intended for active operation againſt the Indians; the queſtion would be, whether this ſhould be done by drafts from the militia, or by holding out further encouragement to recruits. He always conſidered what had been allowed to recruits as inſufficient. He was in favor of completing the number by further encouragement to regulars; becauſe no militia regulations could be adopted to render drafts ſucceſsful without a vaſt deal more expence; as it would require two or three times as many men as are wanted from the neceſſity of relieving them often; ſo that they would be half the time going to and from camp. It was ſurely better to hold out further encouragement in the recruiting ſervice, by adding to the monthly pay of the ſoldiers. There now ſubſiſts too great a difference between the price of labour and the pay of our army; they ſhould be nearly upon a par taking into conſideration the value of their cloathing.

Mr. Giles thought he had a motion that would meet the ideas of the gentlemen. It was as follows;

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill granting ſuch further encouragement to the recruiting ſervice as will be ſufficient to complete the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

Mr. Smith withdrew his motion to make room for that propoſed by Mr. Giles.

Mr. Clark objected to encreaſing the encouragement held out to recruits, and not augmenting at the ſame time the pay of thoſe now in the ſervice.—He believed three dollars a month much too little and four dollars he conſidered about the mark.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid that the manner of encouraging ſervice ought to be by an encreaſe of the monthly pay.

Mr. Clark moved as an amendment to the motion offered, to inſert at the end, "and to augment the pay of thoſe now in ſervice."

Mr. Fitzſimons thought it would be time enough to introduce a clauſe for the augmentation of the pay when the bill was before the houſe.

Mr. Hartley hoped the amendment would obtain and the committee directed to incorporate the proviſion in the bill. If it was then found inexpedient, it might eaſily be ſtruck out. The whole number of troops voted were certainly wanted, even if the preſent army ſhould prove ſucceſsful in this campaign. Three dollars he conſidered as too little for the pay of a ſoldier who ſteps forward in defence of his country.

Mr. Dayton was in favor of an encreaſe of pay, and eſpecially an encreaſe of rations. He was averſe to giving additional bounties to recruits; this will only tend to bring into ſervice the indolent and profligate who are tempted by a ſum in hand; but an increaſe of monthly pay will give to the army good, valuable men. He wiſhed the buſineſs left to the committee on the broad baſis of the original motion and not reſtricted as propoſed by the amendment.

Mr. Giles wiſhed to withdraw the motion he had made and ſubſtitute the following; which he thought would be agreeable to all:

That a committee be appointed to report a bill providing for the completion and better ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

This motion was without further debate agreed to.

FRIDAY, *December 13.*

The houſe reſolved into a committee of the whole on the Preſident's ſpeech. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Parker moved for the appointment of a committee to report the moſt expeditious and effectual means of placing the poſts and harbours of the United States in a ſtate of defence. After ſome diſcuſſion the motion was ſuffered to lie. The committee then roſe, reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.—A committee of ſeven was appointed to report an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy.

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

The following authentic paper was handed us yesterday by Schuyler Livingston, Esq. arrived in the snow Mary, express from Lisbon—

Citizens of the United States of America,

Nine Algerine corsairs are now cruising in the Atlantic; they carry from 22 to 44 guns; they sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. and were seen on the 9th to capture 3 American vessels, 2 Hamburgese, and 1 Genoese.—A truce for twelve months between Portugal and Algiers was signed the 12th of September last, by the British agent at Algiers, in behalf of her majesty the queen of Portugal—and another truce by the same agent about the same time, in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentic intelligence, goes by express from your truly distressed and faithful fellow citizen,

EDWARD CHURCH.

Lisbon, October 14, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

By communications read in the house of representatives of the United States it appears, that the executive, as early as the 16th of August, wrote to our minister in France, to demand the recall of citizen Genet. Giving those instructions two months to reach France we may now every day expect ty hear the result. The letter of complaint is accompanied with unbounded assurances of friendship for the republic.

The departure of secretary Lear for the continent of Europe has probably some reference to those instructions. He is likewise no doubt charged with dispatches for Mr. Pinckney at the court of London. One of citizen Genet's secretaries also took his passage for France some time in the begining of October, and about the same time the secretary of Mr. Pinkney arrived here. This period is no doubt big with important concerns—our connection with Europe is so close, notwithstanding our distance from it, by means of commercial ties, that the recommendation of the president to put the country in a respectable state of defence, considering the situation of European affairs, is certainly very seasonable.

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Orders for either Castings or Barr-Iron lodged with Mr. George Wilds, at the foot of Sideling-Hill; Benjamin Burd, Esq. Littleton; or Messrs. Scott & Kerr, merchants, at Strasburgh, will be duly attended to, by the publics' humble servant,

THOMAS CROMWELL, for Com.

Bedford Iron-Works, Sept. 10, 1793.

N. B. The small quantity of bad Iron that was made at the Forge last fall, was occasioned by some mine which was raised at a new bank opened towards the latter end of the blast.

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WILLIAM STEWART.

December 18, 1793.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, a neat and general assortment of MEDICINE chiefly in bottles, of the best quality, sufficient to furnish a very handsome shop; also, an elegant set of Pocket Instruments, with others too tedious to enumerate, and several of the latest and most approved authors necessary in practice. The whole is, without exaggeration, of the best quality, and was carefully chosen by Doctor James Ramsey, deceased, lately from Philadelphia, and will be sold at public sale at the house of Mr. George Kinnear, in Brownsville, on Wednesday the 22d of January next. Terms of sale will be made known by

ELIZABETH RAMSEY.

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Dec. 20, 1793.

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, December 9.

The following authentic paper was handed us yesterday by Schuyler Livingston, Esq. arrived in the snow Mary, express from Lisbon—

Citizens of the United States of America,

Nine Algerine corsairs are now cruising in the Atlantic; they carry from 22 to 44 guns; they sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th inst. and were seen on the 9th to capture 3 American vessels, 2 Hamburgese, and 1 Genoese.—A truce for twelve months between Portugal and Algiers was signed the 12th of September last, by the British agent at Algiers, in behalf of her majesty the queen of Portugal—and another truce by the same agent about the same time, in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentic intelligence, goes by express from your truly faithful and faithful fellow citizen,

EDWARD CHURCH.

Lisbon, October 14, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

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Dec. 20, 1793.

THE Trustees appointed by law for building a Court House and Gaol in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice, that Proposals will be received by JOHN WILKINS, Esq. at his Office in the Town of Pittsburgh, until the 15th day of January next, for building a GAOL in said Town, of good stone and lime, by the perch.

December 13, 1793.

Joseph Scott,
FULLER.

ACQUAINTS *the public that he carries on the Fulling Business in all its branches, on Montour's run, about* 10 *miles from Pittsburgh. Those who please to employ him may depend on having their work well done, and all cloth left for him at Mr. Jacob Bausman's opposite Pittsburgh, will be taken away every two weeks, and returned, finished, in one month from the time it was taken away. He flatters himself that the goodness of his work, and his punctuality, will entitle him to the favors of the public.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to come in and discharge the same by the first of March next, otherwise he will proceed against them according to law.

JOHN SMALL, Miller.

Allegheny county, Dec. 9, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Masy Boyer has behaved to me in a very unbecoming and indecent manner in several respects, I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

LEONARD BOYER.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Collector of Bedford county.

James & Joseph Patterson,

HAVE just received and ready for sale at their store in Pittsburgh, a Neat and well laid in assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, whiskey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part cash given.

November 22, 1793.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from *Baltimore*, and is now opening at his Store, the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat assortment of FALL GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, & CUTLERY, which he is enabled to dispose of on the lowest terms, as they were laid in at the lowest rate.

He wants a quantity of Pine and Oak BOARDS, &c. for which the highest price will be given in Cash, if the quality is good.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
Collector of Westmoreland & Fayette counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STRAYED from William Hunter, waggoner, about the latter end of last May at Stoney creek, a black HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a small white spot in his face, remarkably well shaped, and in every respect well proportioned. Whoever will give information of the said Horse either to James Hunter, 8 miles from Greensburgh, Capt. John M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, or Col. James Perry, on the Monongahela, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

JOHN GARDEN, opposite Simmerall's ferry, Yough river.

October 6, 1793.

THE subscriber has to rent, and possession will be given immediately, two rooms in the house in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a store, the situation being so well known it is unnecessary to point out the advantages to a person in the mercantile line, as it will suit no other person so advantageously.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

N B. A few good FEATHER BEDS to be sold for cash.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his store into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARD WARE, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiskey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeswax.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several Tracts of Land adjacent to his mills on Cross creek, in Washington county; the lands are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, within eight miles of the Ohio river, and on some of them are considerable improvements.

A good Miller, and a person who understands Malting and Distilling, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Cross Creek Mills,

Dec. 4, 1793. 2 m.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a spotted forehead, and cropt in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne township, a Negro Man named BOB, 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, much knock-kneed, has a large beard for his age, and full face, and a small bit off one of his ears; had on when he went off a white wool hat, half worn, country linen shirt, light coloured country cloth coat, with a seam across the shoulders, home-made fustian trowsers, new grey stockings, new shoes, common square buckles. Whoever will secure said Negro so that I get him again, shall have* Five Dollars *if within 15 miles of home, and for every 15 miles further* One Dollar, *and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by*

JONATHAN ARNOLD.

November 14, 1793.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Redstone Old Fort, on the 30th of November last, a Negro Man named JERRY, by trade a blacksmith, of a yellowish complexion, about 34 or 35 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had on when he went away a suit of white plains, but very probably may change them, as he has a suit of green ditto with him, he is fond of spirits, and when a little intoxicated is apt to stammer. Also, a Negro Woman named NANNY, about 45 years old, very black; she had on when she went away a suit of green plains. I expect they will go the road to Winchester, in Virginia, or they may attempt to pass for free negroes—but I am under an apprehension that they may be concealed or harboured by some white person in that neighbourhood. Any person that will apprehend said negroes, and deliver them to Mr. John Forker, of Brownsville, who is fully authorised to receive them, shall be rewarded *Twenty Pounds*, Virginia money, or *One Hundred Dollars*, if delivered to the subscriber in Scott county, Kentucky.

Matcalfe De Graffenriedt.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1793.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* Samuel Alexander, *merchant, deceased, or to the partnership of* Alexander & Creigh, *at this place, are requested to make payment in four weeks from this date, to the subscribers administrators, or to* James Nailor, *at the store—and all those who have any demands against said estate or partnership, are requested to lay in their claims that they may be adjusted.*

JOHN CREIGH,
WM. ALEXANDER, } *Adminrs.*
JOHN WILKINS, junr.

Pittsburgh, Nov 28, 1793.

At the store belonging to said partnership, is a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold either wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for Cash.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left his Books together with the balances due on the former partnership of John & William Irwin, in the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, with positive orders to proceed against those who stand indebted on said books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time nothing but cash will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The store occupied by William Irwin continues in the same place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and customers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiskey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeswax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will also be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, said M'Clure's receipt being first produced to the subscribers.

WILLIAM IRWIN,
ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Collector of Washington & Allegheny counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th of November last, a stray COW, she appears to be about 7 years old, no ear mark, a white list along her back, considerably white about the hind quarters, her horns very crooked, inclining inward.

The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID PHILIPS.

Allegheny county, Dec. 3, 1793.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of November last, a light grey roan MARE, 3 years old last spring, about 14 hands and an half high, glass eyes, white main and tail, shod round, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver her at Summerall's ferry.

JAMES BRAKEN.

Dec. 2, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the 25th inst. from the subscriber at Devore's ferry, whilst on his way to Kentucky, a Negro Man named JAMES, 6 feet high, and very well made, about 27 or 28 years of age, thin visage, rather of a yellow complexion for a negro; had on when he ran away, a blue cloth coat pretty much worn, a brown cloth jacket and breeches, one new and one old hat; he also carried off a bundle of clothing, amongst which was a new coat of blue broadcloth, a white jacket and breeches, and two Dutch blankets. He was brought by his master from Culpepper county, in Virginia.—Whoever takes up said Negro, and delivers him to Gen.* JOHN GIBSON, *in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

JOHN THOMPSON.

November 26, 1793.

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